chess digest

Vol. 3—No. 4

BUSCHINE COLLECTION
He Has Variety

25c

— CHESS DIGEST —
Formerly CALIFORNIA CHESS NEWS

Appears at least ten (10) times a year.
Subscription $2.00 a year
P. O. Box 124, Santa Rosa, California.
Telephone 4983-M

Canadian subscriptions should be sent direct to CHESS DIGEST, by Postal Money Order for $2.00.

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Editor:

It has been my pleasure to introduce chess to the young people of Dinuba. Knowing you to be interested in the advancement of the game, I felt that you would enjoy hearing of our success. Finding chess virtually unknown in the community, I introduced it as a two week unit in my general mathematics classes at the high school. Publicity in the school paper and a showcase display heightened general interest in a noon recreation program under which I promoted chess among almost two hundred students out of a student body of about five hundred.

After getting the local merchants to contribute prizes I have inaugurated a tournament with about sixty entrants. When the tournament is completed I intend to form a team with the best players, for the purpose of competing with other schools and clubs.

We are in no financial position to afford an exhibition by a Master as yet but it would be a tremendous lift to the cause of chess in this area if you or some other Master you may know of, who will be passing through the San Joaquin Valley this Spring, could appear on our high school stage to present awards to our school champions.

JOHN MARKS,
Dinuba

SAN JOSE—PENINSULA

San Jose beat the Peninsula Combination 10 to 4. Jerry Slavich on board one beat Ted Dana of Palo Alto.

GAME BY PRUNER

Following is Earl Pruner's only loss in his recent exhibition at the Barton Chess Studio in San Francisco.

Mr. Pruner won 13 games, lost one and drew one.

White: Earl Pruner Black: Henry King

1. P-Q4, P-KB4; 2. P-K4, N-KB3; (correct is PxP) 3. P-K5, N-K5?; (Loses the Knight) 4. P-KB3, N-N4; 5. BxN, (The game should have stopped here, but it is too early to resign, so Black continued a few more moves!)

5. . . ., P-KR3; 6. B-R4, P-KN4; 7. P-KB4!, P-Q4; (Not PxB?; 8. Q-R5 mate!). 8. Q-R5ch, K-Q2; 9. P-K6ch, KxP; 10. Q-N6ch, K-Q2; 11. PxP, N-B3; 12. N-KB3, Q-K1; 13. QxPch, (The easiest way to win is to simply exchange Queens).

13. . . ., P-K3; 14. N-K5ch, NxN; 15. QxN, B-Q3; 16. Q-N7ch, K-B3; 17. N-B3, P-R3; (Must stop B-N5ch). 18. PxP, P-K4!; (Black is now starting something . . . what can he lose?).

19. O-O-O, R-KN1; 20. Q-R7, B-N5; 21. PxP, QxP; 22. R-K1, Q-B5ch; 23. K-N1, B-KB4!; 24. NxP, (If Q-KB7, BxPch). 24. . . ., KxN; 25. Q-B7ch, K-B3; 26. Q-B4ch, QxQ; 27. BxQ, R-N5; White resigns; he must lose a bishop.

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This month's cover shows the heirloom collection of chess sets in ivory and rare wood, owned by Andrew Buschine of San Jose.

ON PLANNING
AND JUDGING IN CHESS

(Following is the second part of an article by Dr. Max Euwe, world-renowned chess master. The article will be continued in subsequent issues of Chess Digest—Ed.)

By DR. MAX EUWE

The illustrations given so far have one thing in common: the pnsition in every case led to a forced mate, so that our theme may here be described briefly thus:

Judgmeut: White (or Black) wins: Plan: the appropriate matting continuation.

We shall now give a few examples in whiich the main variatinn likewise leads to a mate, but where the losing side has one or two opportunities tn escape with some substantial material loss which deprives the illustration nf its forced character.

An important variation of the so-called Vienna Variation is as fnllows:

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, B-Kt5ch; 5. Kt-B3, PxP; 6. P-K4, P-B4; 7. BxP, PxP; 8. KtxP, Q-R4; 9. BxKt, BxKtch; 10. PxB, QxPch; 11. K-B1, QxBch; 12. K-Kt1, Castles; 13. Q-Kt4. Diagram 5.

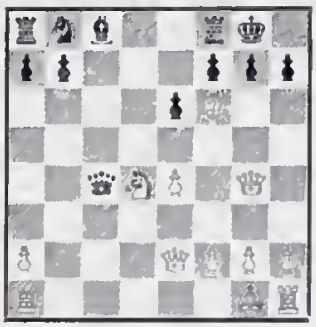


Diagram 5

It is now of the greatest importance, in assessing the value of the Vienna Variations as a whole, to ascertain whether this variatinn dnes indeed lead to a decisive advantage. Here it would not do to dismiss the position with a remark that "White has attacking chances" when he can indeed force mate or loss of Queen. There follows:

13. . . P-KKt3; (forced) 14. Q-B4, Kt-Q2; 15. P-K5, KtxB; 16. PxKt, (Mate is still threatened by 17. Q-R6, etc.) K-R1; 17. R-QB1, (an important intermediary manoeuvre, intended in the first place to safeguard the Rook from attack by the Queen) 17. . . , Q-Q4; (other mnves are worse) 18. Q-R6, R-KKt1; 19. Kt-B3, (threatens 20. Kt-Kt5, and mate; to be sure Black could at any time exchange his Queen for the Knight, but he wnuld remain at a great, we may say a decisive, disadvantage in material). Black has now two methods of avoiding the mate:

(1) 19. . . . P-KKt4; 20. P-KR4, R-Kt3; (he has nothing better) 21. Q-B8ch, R-Kt1; 22. QxP, (now 23. KtxP, or 23. PxP, are threatened). 22. . . ., Q-Q2; 23. Kt-K5, (Black cannot exchange Queen because 24. KtxQ, would be mate and other moves by the Queen lead to a similar result) 23. . . ., Q-Q7; 24. QxPch, KxQ; 25. PxP, mate; or

(2) 19. . . ., Q-KR4; 20. Kt-Kt5, again a surprise sacrifice. Black can parry the mate only by giving up his Queen for the Knight.

---

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, QKt-Q2; 5. P-K3, B-K2; 6. Kt-B3, P-QKt3?; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. B-Kt5, B-Kt2; 9. Kt-K5, Castles; 10. B-B6, BxB; 11. KtxB, Q-K1; 12. KtxBch, QxKt; 13. KtxP, Q-K5; 14. KtxKtch, PxKt; 15. B-R6, QxKtP; (the Pittshurgh Variation). Diagram 6.

White now obtains a decisive advantage with the surprising move 16. Q-B3, for if 16. . . ., QxQ; there is a mate after 17. R-Kt1ch, K-R1; 18. B-Kt7ch, K-Kt1; 19. B-B6ch, etc., while after 16. . . ., Q-Kt3; 17. BxR, RxB; 18. Castles, White has won the exchange and has a strong attack.

From the consideration of this position there arises perhaps the question: what should be my plan, how can I convert my material advantage into a win?

It would be a colossal as well as a thankless task to write a book dealing with the various methods of bringing material advantage to fruition. There nearly always are so many ways to win that in general

no real problem arises. I fancy too that few beginners would have the patience to wade through such a huge work; in the course of their studies they would make such progress that they would no longer be interested in problems which would, by then, have become obvious.

Diagram 6

Nevertheless, it will he useful to make a few remarks on this subject.

1. If you have an advantage in material, the guiding line is to simplify the position by exchanges with certain reservation as follows:

(a) do not exchange automatically, for there are positions in which exchanges cause your material superiority to lose its effect;

(b) in end games R and B v. R, R and Kt v R, and R v. B or R v Kt are mostly drawn, though there are some few exceptions. The simplification in such cases must therefore not be allowed to go too far. But as long as a single pawn is left on the board, it is nearly always sufficient to ensure a win.

2. Do not think that the win will come by itself, either here or at any time. If you wish to derive the full benefit of your advantage in material, you must make it work for you. A Rook is more valuable than a Bishop only as long as proper use is made of its powers. Don't go out of the way of complications as a matter of course unless they are risky. It happens frequently enough that the player who has an advantage in material is inclined to play passively, awaiting events. This is the worst possible attitude and has been fatal to many.

3. Only attack can exploit material advantage. Therefore play aggressively, though, of course, not recklessly. Once you have the initiative the potentialities of voluntary exchanges become greater (see No. 1).

In this connection we shall now revert in greater detail to the variation we have just examined. Diagram 7.

Black plays 18. . . ., K-R1; (more or less forced because of the threat 19. R-Kt1).

Now White must play a Rook to KKt1, but which one? The King's Rook because, after 19. QR-Kt1, the Black Queen can move to Q6? The wrong argument. Don't take things for granted, for after the Black Queen's sortie, 20. Q-Kt4, wins the Knight because of the mating threat. And thus, as it makes little difference which Rook moves, White plays 19. QR-Kt1, Q-R3.

And what does White do now? He had several lines of play to choose from.

(1) 20. Q-B6, winning a pawn.

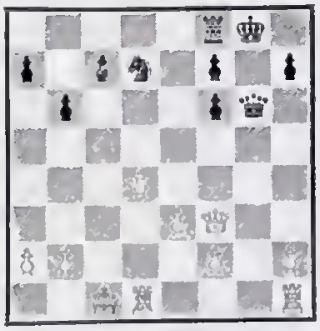


Diagram 7

(2) R-Kt3, followed by 21. KR-Kt1, continuing the King's side attack, the best, but not

(3) 20. Q-B4, exchanging Queens. The pawn formation on White's King side would be ruined and the win made much more difficult (for example of "exchange at all cost").

(4) 20. R-Kt4, followed by 21. Q-B4, so that now the exchange of Queens does not imply a deterioration of White's pawn formation. This being said, White's best continuation is: 20. R-Kt3, with, as a likely sequel, 20. . . ., P-QB4; 21. KR-Kt1, with the threat 22. R-R3, and the Black Queen is cornered. But even now Black has a resource with 21. . . ., PxP; 22. R-R3, R-B1ch; 23. K-Kt1, Q-B1; but White forces the win with 24. Q-B5.

An alternative after 21. KR-Kt1, would be 21. . . . , R-B1; but White wins by 22. Q-B6.

Even in positions in which one side has achieved material superiority, combinations are possible, one might even say, particularly so.

(To Be Continued)

OPENINGS BY AN EXPERT

Henry Grob of Switzerland, the only chess professional of Switzerland, is a painter whenever he can get away from playing chess—which is a rarity nowadays.

He edits numerous chess columns in his native country and lately wrote an opening book titled "Die Eroffnungen in der Schachpartie."

This work is being translated by Professor Lyman H. Daugherty of San Jose State College, an expert on paleobotany (fossil plants) as well as an enthusiastic chess player.

Professor Daugherty learned chess moves at the age of 10, played Newell Banks at the Gunther Hotel at San Antonio, Texas, in 1916. Banks won.

He dropped chess when he entered Stanford University, took it up again in 1945, and is still playing.

Chess Digest is happy to present to its readers chapters of Mr. Grob's book, selected at random and describing numerous opening ideas.

HUNGARIAN OPENING

The opening is not, in general, regarded highly although it is considered one of the most solid forms of defence.

It allows White the opportunity for a tranquil development of his center structure, yet yields the same for Black in the sense that White risks no unusual sortie. Through normal development the breach will be sought on the Queen's file. The chances are possibly even.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-B4, B-K2 (a)

4. P-Q4	P-Q3	5. P-KR3	N-B3	6. N-B3	O-O(b)	7. O-O	PxP(c)
	PxP(d)	5. O-O	P-Q3	6. NxP	N-B3	7. N-QB3	O-O=
4. P-B3(e	N-B3	5. P-Q4	NxKP	6. PxP	O-O	7. B-Q5	N-QB4(f)

NOTES

(a)—In case 3. . . . , N-Q5? 4. NxN! Please note the following:

4. NxP?, Q-N4! 5. NxBP (BxBPch?), K-K2!) QxNP; 6. R-B1, QxKPch; 7. B-K2, N-B6 mate.

(b)—In case 6. . .., P-QR3 there must follow 7. P-QR4 to prevent P-QN4 by Black.

(c)—8. NxP, NxN; 9. QxN, B-K3! with equality; not to be recommended is 10. BxB, PxB; 11. P-K5, N-Q2! Whereon White cannot play P-B4 intending PxP, PxP because of B-B4!

(d) Recommended by Bogoljubow.

(e) A weak continuation because it interferes with the natural development of the Knight at QB3.

(f) White remains without the advantage of the looser pawn position.

TITLE TRY FAILS

George Koltanowski, world's blindfold chess champion, played 95 games in a recent tournament at The Emporium, San Francisco, but failed to gain a new title because of lack of competitors.

Existing record for simultaneous chess play is for 105 winning games and is held by Count Aboyoni, late Hungarian chessmaster.

One hundred and 10 players had signed up for the San Francisco competition with Mr. Koltanowski but failed to arrive in time for the title match.

Among those playing were the following results: Guthrie McClain of Berkeley, Nick Russ of San Francisco, both wins; B. Popoff and Andrew Turner of San Francisco, Joe Barron and S. H. Behrends of Berkeley, Elizabeth Thompson of Millbrae, and Jens L. Lund of Woodland, all draws.

GEDANCE WINS HONORS

Top honors in the recently concluded 1950 Nevada state chess championship went to Maurice Gedance of Las Vegas, former champion of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gedance, with 9½ points, defeated players from four states.

William F. Taber of Reno, former Nevada champion, and Louis N. Page, Utah champion, tied for second and third places with 8½ points each.

Tying for fourth and fifth positions were Laverl and Lloyd Kimpton of Filer and Twin Falls, Ida., respectively. Each had 6½ points.

The championship cup and other prizes were awarded at a banquet concluding the tournament. Walter Wilson, president of the Carson City Chess Club, was master of ceremonies.

GAME FROM BOYETTE-PRUNER MATCH

In a recent match in San Francisco Leslie Boyette played Earl Pruner and won 4-1.

Following is the third game of the match with notes by the winner.

White: Earl Pruner Black: Leslie Boyette

Match Game played at the rate of 40 moves in 2 hours.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

1. P-Q4	P-Q4	5. BxP	P-B4
2. P-QB4	PxP	6. O-O	P-QR3
3. N-KB3	N-KB3	7. Q-K2	N-B3
4. P-K3	P-K3		

Perhaps not the best development for the Knight. It should go to Q2. See Alekhin Book, Margate, 1938.

8. R-Q P-QN4

If now 9. PxP, Q-B2; 10. B-Q3 (10. B-N3, BxP; 11. P-K4? N-KN5!; 12. R-B1?, N-Q5) N-QN5; 11. P-QR3, NxB; 12. QxN, BxP; 13. P-QN4, B-K2; 14. B-N2, B-N2; 15. B-K5, Q-B3; 16. QN-Q2, R-QB1, and Black has a slightly more comfortable position. See Goglidse-Lasker, Moscow, 1935.

9. B-N3 P-B5

Also playable here is 9. . . ., Q-N3; 10. P-QR4, B-N2; 11. RPxP, RPxP; 12. RxRch, BxR; 13. N-B3, P-B5; 14. B-B2, B-N5! (not B-K2; 15. P-K4, N-QN5; 16. B-N1, O-O; 17. P-K5, KN-Q4; 18. N-N5—Lilienthal-Belavienetz Match, 1935) 15. P-K4, N-K2=.

10. B-B2	N-QN5	12. QxN	B-N2
11. N-B3	NxB	13. P-Q5!	

P.C.O. gives only one answer as being adequate to this: Q-B2!; 14. P-K4, P-K4; 15. B-N5, N-Q2; 16. B-K3, B-B4= Reshevsky-Flohr, Nottingham, 1936. A game between Euwe-Gruenfeld, Zandvoort, 1936, continued 13. . . ., PxP; 14. P-K4, B-K2; 15. P-K5, N-Q2; 16. Q-B5, O-O; 17. NxQP +

13. . . .	PxP	14. P-K4	B-B4!?

As this idea was not the product of previous analysis and only occurred to me in the progress of the game, I doubt not that there are flaws in it; perhaps very serious ones. At any rate, it seemed new to me.

15. P-K5	N-N5	16. N-K4	

This would be a killing move if it were not for Black's rather surprising answer.

16. . . .	PxN!	17. RxQch	RxR

White has a queen for only two pieces, but his house is on fire in many places.

18. B-N5 PxN

The rook cannot be captured, obviously.

19. PxP	BxP	20. Q-B5	BxPch

Indirectly to guard the QB.

21. K-B1 P-N3

22. Resigns.

If 22. Q-B4, R-Q5; and if 22. Q-B2, B-R5, followed by R-Q6, etc.

Marchisotti Denies Horowitz Claim

By E. J. MARCHISOTTI

Uruguay

After 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, N-B3; 5. P-Q4, NxQP; 6. NxP, N-K3; 7. B-N3, P-Q3 "White should lose. His King Pawn must fall" indicates Israel Horowitz in "CHESS REVIEW" (Section "Spotlight on Openings" December 1947, page 12). This assertion is erroneous. I have discovered the following sacrificial line:

8. NxP!, KxN (virtually forced)

9. P-K5, B-K2

If 9. . . ., PxP; 10. QxQ. B N5ch; 11. Q-Q2, BxQch; 12. BxB and White ending is superior (Two Bishops). If 9. . ., N-K1 or 9. . . ., N-N1 then 10. P-KB4 followed by O-O, with great attack in the King-side.

10. PxN, BxP

11. P-KB4, P-B3

12. O-O with advantage to White, game Marchisotti-Borras Blasco, played by correspondence in the I.C.C.A. Olympiad, 1948-49.

So it has been shown that the continuation 5 . . ., NxQP deserves nothing better than a question mark.

MAR DEL PLATA 1950

1. GLIGORIC (Yugoslavia) 11½; 2. GUIMARD and ROSSETTO (Argentine) 11; 3. JULIO BOLBOCHAN (Argentine) and PIRC (Yugoslavia) 10½; 4. ELISKASES (Austria) and PILNIK (Argentina) 10; 5. ROSSOLIMO (France) 9½; 6. TRIFUNOVIC (Yugoslavia), MICHEL (Germany) and CZERNIAK (Palestine) 9.

GAMES FROM COMPETITION

White: Rossetto Black: Rossolimo

DUTCH DEFENCE

1. P-Q4, P-KB4; 2. N-KB3, N-KB3; 3. P-KN3, P-K3, 4. B-N2, B-K2; 5. O-O, O-O; 6. P-B4, P-Q3; 7. N-B3, Q-K1; 8. Q-B2, Q-R4; 9. B-N5!, P-K4; 10. PxP, PxP; 11. BxN, PxB; 12. N-Q5, B-Q1; 13. QR-Q1, P-B3; 14. N-B3, B-K3; 15. N-KR4, N-R3?; 16. B-R3, BxP; 17. BxP, B-KB2; 18. N-K4!, N-N5; 19. RxB!, QRxR; 20. NxPch, K-R1; 21. Q-B1! and Black resigned.

White: Michel Black: Dr. Trifunovic

SICILIAN DEFENCE

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. N-N3, B-K3; 8. O-O, QN-Q2; 9. P-B4, Q-B2; 10. K-R1, B-K2; 11. B-K3, O-O; 12. P-B5, BxN; 13. RPxB, P-QN4;14. R-B1, Q-N2; 15. B-B3, P-N5; 16. N-Q5, NxN; 17. PxN, QR-B1; 18. P-B4, B-Q1; 19. B-K4, P-B3; 20. Q-R5, B-N3; 21. QR-K1, R-KB2; 22. B-B1, P-R4; 23. P-N4, P-R5; 24. P-R4, PxP; 25. P-N5, PxP; 26. PxP, RxQBP; 27. P-N6, PxP; 28.PxP, RxRch; 29. RxR, N-B3; 30. Q-R7ch! and Black resigned.

L.A. GAME RATED HIGH

The following game was submitted by the Tournament Director in charge of the Los Angeles County Chess League Class B championship Tournament, recently concluded. It was a candidate for the prize offered by the League for the best played game in the tournament.

White: Frankel Black: Belden

Queen's Gambit Declined

SLAV DEFENCE

1. P-Q4	P-Q4	15. P-B4	N-N3
2. P-QB4	P-QB3	16. O-O	QR-Q
3. N-QB3	N-KB3	17. P-QR3	B-B4(H)
(A)	(B)	18. K-R	N-Q4?
4. N-B3	P-K3	19. NxN	RxN
5. P-K3	B-N5	20. B-B4	R-Q3
6. B-Q2	QN-Q2	21. BxPch	K-R
7. B-Q3	Q-B2(C)	22. B-N3	P-N3
8. R-QB	O-O	23. R-KB3	QR-B3
9. Q-B2 (D)	PxP	24. QR-B1	N-R5
10. BxP	P-K4(E)	25. R-R3	N-B4
11. B-Q3	PxP	26. QR-B3	N-R3
12. NxP	N-K4	(I)	(J)
13. B-K2	B-K3?	27. B-B3	R-N3
(F)	(G)	28. QxR! (K)	Q-Q2
14. NxB	PxN	29. RxN	Resigns

NOTES BY G. E. CROY

A—Theorists prefer 3. N-KB3 to prevent the equalizing P-K4, if Black accepts the gambit (3. . . ., PxP).

B—3. . . ., PxP seems slightly better—preferred by Fine in Practical Chess Openings as "safest," although the text can hardly be criticized.

C—Black can gain a tempo by 7. . . ., PxP displacing White's bishop.

D—9. P-B5 seems much better as it can force BxN and create a "Queen-side bind."

E—Now Black gets a free game and at least equality.

F—It's always a moot question whether it is worth a tempo to keep a bishop on the board, especially when the knight that would exchange for it is well posted.

G—Allowing White to set up an isolated pawn that can become an easy target; correct was 13. . . ., B-Q2.

H—17. . . ., B-R4 should maintain a slight bind, also the text is risky as the bishop will be loose.

I—Black should exchange for this bishop as it's likely to become dangerous.

J—White now has such a superior game, it is difficult to see how Black can survive very long. Better to leave the knight at KB4, if possible 21. . . . , R-R3 should provide some chance.

K—Very pretty, of course if 28. . . ., PxQ; 29. RxN is mate.

PLAYED IN THE SALINAS CHAMPIONSHIP — 1950

White: P. Wyman Black: Clark

RUY LOPEZ

1. P-K4	P-K4	3. B-N5	P-Q3
2. N-KB3	N-QB3		

The more usual is P-QR3.

4. P-Q4	B-Q2	5. BxN	. . .

5. N-B3 first is preferable.

5. . . .	BxB	6. P-Q5	. . .

This finishes his attack against Black's KP.

6. . . .	B-Q2	8. B-N5	. . .
7. O-O	N-B3		

R-K1 is better.

8. . . .	P-KR3	9. B-R4	

This loses a pawn. BxN followed by P-QB4 and KN-Q2 would have been better.

9. . . .	P-KN4	11. P-B4	P-KB4
10. B-N3	NxP		

Black is not satisfied with the gain of a pawn, more power to him!

12. Q-B2	P-N5		

Better than playing for a shut-in of the WB. Now he gets a strong K-side attack.

13. B-R4	B-K2	15. N3-Q2	N-N4
14. BxB	QxB		

Black is now strongly entrenched and his attack cannot be stopped.

16. N-QB3	P-QR3	17. P-N4	P-KR4

No time for worries on the Queen's side!

18. N-K2	P-KR5	20. NxP	P-R6
19. P-B4	PxPe.p.	21. P-N3	O-O-O

That's right—Black has not forgotten he can castle and now uses the second rook for good purposes.

22. N-R4

White has a difficult task—namely: finding a good move . . .

22. . . . RxN!

Well played. The position merits the exchange as it tears White's position to a frazzle. "Attack" seems to be Clark's first name!

23. PxR N-K5 24. N-N3 . . .

R-B3 and try to escape the K via B1 was a possibility.

24. . . . R-N1 25. Q-Q3 Q-R2

Threatens now P-B5 as his Knight is protected.

26. K-R1 Q-N2

Another Pin! The mate threat on N7.

27. R-B3 N-B3 29. R-K2 P-K5!
28. R-B2 N-N5 30. Q-Q1 P-K6

This pawn has gone a long way and all with precision.

31. Q-KB1 N-B7ch 33. R-Q1 P-B5
32. RxN PxR

Decides. If N moves Q-N7ch leads to mate.

34. QxBP PxN 36. QxQ RxQ
35. PxP QxP 37. R-KN1

The game is lost . . . and White might just as well resign. you can't fight on with a piece down and no counter chances.

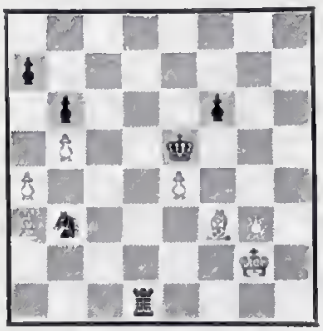
37. . . . RxRch 44. P-B5 K-N2
38. KxR B-B4 45. P-R4 B-Q2
39. K-R2 K-Q2 46. P-R5 PxP
40. P-R5 K-K2 47. PxP K-B3
41. P-R6 K-B2 48. P-B6 PxP
42. P-R7 K-N2 49. PxP B-B1
43. P-R8=Qch KxQ White resigns.

A good game exceptionally well played by Black.

HASTINGS ENDINGS

Here are three end-game positions from the recent Hastings tournament:

Black: Dr. M. Euwe (Holland)

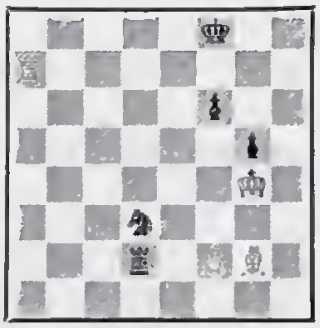


White: I. Koning (England)

Although a pawn down the ex-champion of the world, pulls through on this one. 52. . . . R-Q7ch; 53. K-R3, R-QN7; 54. K-N4, N-B4; 55. P-R5, RxP; 56. PxP, PxP; 57. R-R8, R-N6; 58. R-Q8, R-Q6; 59. R-QN8, R-Q3; 60. R-K8ch, R-K3; 61. R-QR8, NxP; 62. BxN, KxB; 63. R-R1ch, K-Q4; 64. K-B5, P-N4; 65. R-QN4, R-N3; 66. P-N4, K-B4; 67. R-N1, P-N5; 68. K-K4, K-B5; 69. R-B1ch, K-N6; 70. K-Q5, K-N7; 71 R-B1, P-N6; and Black won.

II This time Dr. Euwe is a pawn up but can't win.

Black: Dr. M. Euwe

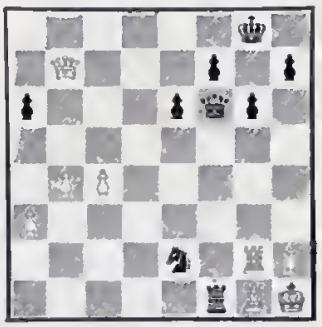


White: O. Barda

55. P-B3!, RxBch; 56. K-B5, N-B5; 57. KxP, K-K1; 58. K-B5, R-N6; 59. R-KN7, N-R6; 60. R-QR7, K-B1; 61. R-QN7, N-N8; 62. P-B4, P-N5; 63. R-N8ch Draw.

III Here Black finishes in great style.

Black: V. Soultanbeiff, Belgium



White: Lode Prins (Holland)

39. . . . Q-B7!! (A Greek Gift!) 40. Q-B8ch, K-N2; 41. Q-QB5!(Looks like he saves the day . . . but.) 41. . . . RxRch; 42. RxR, Q-B6ch; 43. R-N2, Q-B8ch; 44. R-N1, N-N6ch!; 45. PxN, Q-R6 mate!

Well done, Victor!

Watch for our book section next month. It will be completely revised with many new titles.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

Editor: E. H. YAGGIE,
555 Eddy Street,
Sao Francisco, Calif.

Just a few lines this month to familiarize myself with the new task I am certainly not used to writing any part of a column. I feel the best approach is a cautious one, especially sn concerning such a dangerous subject as chess. They tell me it has made widows of many wives.

So this month we'll just finish up the old busioess, publish the results of games to date and also include a few short games that were played.

Here they are:

49-A-3: S. G. Johosoo 1, Geo. T. Hedges 0
S. G. Johnson 1, H. D. Browo 0

49-A-5: Dr. J. Malig 1, Hugh Cook 0
Dr. J. Malig 1, H. Vao Patten 0

49-A-6: S. MacCarty 1, J. R. Gosser 0
C. G. Schroeder 1, S. MacCarty 0

49-A-7: Wm. Rinaman 1, P. Lydon 0
C. G. Schroeder 1, R. Shea 0
C. G. Schroeder 1, P. Lydon 0
P. Lydon 1, R. Shea 0

A-2-50 K. Lowenstein 1, R. Shea 0
R. Clausen, Jr. 1, E. Ball 0

White E. Ball Black: R. Clausen, Jr.

FRENCH DEFENCE

1. P-K4	P-K3	8. P-KN4	P-KN4
2. N-QB3	N-QB3	9. B-K5	P-QR3
3. P-Q4	P-Q4	10. Q-KB3	NxB
4. PxP(a)	PxP	11. PxN	P-Q5
5. B-KB4	N-B3	12. PxN	PxN
6. P-KR3	B-K2	13. PxB?	Q-Q7 mate
7. P-QR3	P-KR3		

(a) This variation relieves Black's Queen Bishop and gives Black an equal and simple game.

White: K. Lowenstein Black: R. Shea

ENGLISH OPENING

1. P-QB4	P-K4	12. N-N7ch	K-K2
2. N-QB3	N-KB3	13. B-N3	R-N1
3. N-B3	N-B3	14. P-K4	RxN
4. P-Q4	PxP	15. O-O-O	B-Q2
5. NxP	B-N5	16. PxP	N-Q3
6. B-N5	P-KR3	17. B-K5	N-KB4
7. B-R4	BxNch	18. BxNch	K-B1
8. PxB	N-K4	19. Q-B5ch	N-K2
9. P-KB3	NxQBP	20. R-K1	R-N3
10. N-KB5	P-KN4	21. BxNch	K-N1
11. Q-Q4	P-Q4	22. BxQ	Resign

That's all from the back files, but more oext mooth. If ynu have played any interesting games please mail them to the editor.

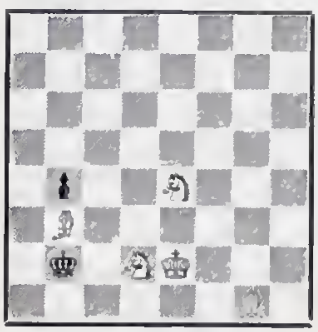
PROBLEMS

Send solutions by the 25th of the following month to A. J. Fink, 111 Vienna St., San Francisco, Cal.

Solution to No. 22—B-B5; No. 23—R-R4; No. 24—White pawn on QR4 should be a black pawo. Then proceed with N-QB; N-K2; N-N; N-R3; N-B2; N-Q2; N-N2; NxP etc. back to K-R3.

This mnnth's 2'ers are studies of the Star-Pattern theme (the black Kings flight to his diagonal squares).

No. 25—L. LENA



MATE IN TWO

No. 26—A. CORRIAS

MATE IN TWO

No. 27—T. SCHONBERGER

MATE IN TWO

BONNER vs. GRANT

EDITOR:

I suppose I should apologize to Newton Grant for not reading earlier his interesting articles on Alekhin's Defence. (See California Chess News of May 1949 and July 1949). But now that I have read them with considerable enjoyment, I wish to add something to his analyses.

Inasmuch as he has presented White's side of the case in very strong terms, I would like to add a few facts which may give Black some hope.

For the benefit nf any readers who do not vividly recollect Grant's two articles, I quote verbatim two seniences from them. In the May issue he remarks: "Combining the various information on the Alekhin defence indicated that Black has a lost game after he plays N-KB3." And in the July issue he remarks: "These two articles replace information given in both PCO and MCO and seem to give White an advantage regardless of Black's play after 1. . . ., N-KB3."

Grant concludes his first installment with: "I invite players to send me any interesting games with this defence." I have in my files mnre than 200 examples of Alekhin's Defence. And for Grant's benefit as well as for the benefit of his readers, I give below a list of games in which Black secured either a win or an adjudicated advantage after he played 1. . . ., N-KB3 in reply to 1. P-K4. The list is by nn means exhaustive but cnntains some of the more important encounters. Here it is:

Steiner-Alekhin, Budapest 1921
Tarrasch-Vukovic, Vienna, 1922
Wolf-Gruenfeld, Pistyan 1922
Marnczy-Lasker, New York, 1924
Ilyin-Genevski--Reti Moscow, 1925
Thomas-Alekhin, Baden-Baden, 1925
A. Steiner-Gruenfeld, Budapest, 1926
Yates-Rubinstein, Dresden, 1926
Rabinovitch-Loewenfisch, Moscow, 1927
Spielmann-Colle, Dartmund, 1928
Rubinstein-Spielmann, Moscow, 1925
Holzhausen-Kmoch, Giesen, 1928
Tartakower-Colle, Bled, 1931
Thomas-Flohr, Antwerp, 1932
Michell-Milner-Barry, Worcester, 1931
Spielman-Landau, Rotierdam, 1933
Michell-Flohr, Hastings, 1935-6
Thomas-Euwe, Nottingham, 1936
Pilnik-Hanauer, New York, 1947
Kashdan-Fine, Hollywnnd, 1945
Turn-Keres, Tallin, 1945

In Grant's first article he correctly gives the following moves as establishing the "basic position" in this opening:

1. P-K4, N-KB3; 2. P-K5, N-Q4; 3. P-Q4, P-Q3; 4. P-QB4, N-N3; 5. P-KB4, PxP; 6. BPxP, N-B3; 7. B-K3, B-B4; 8. N-QB3, P-K3; 9. N-B3.

Then he shows a game in which Black played 9. . . ., N-N5 and lost, and an analysis of 9. . . ., B-KN5 which Adams says loses for Black. After which he makes this statement: "The only other move tried here is 9. . . ., Q-Q2." and gives a game in which Black made that move and lost. But I wonder why Grant ignnres both 9. . . ., B-K2 and 9. . . ., KB-QN5.

In a well-known game, Lasker-Tarrasch, at Mahrisch-Ostrau, in 1923, this continuation was 9. . . ., B-QN5; 10. B-Q3, B-N5; 11 B-K2, BxN; 12. PxB, Q-R5x; 13. B-B2, Q-B5. I agree with Alekhin that "Black had the superior game."

After 9. . . ., B-K2; 10. B-K2, O-O; 11. O-O, P B3; 12. N-KR4 (or 12. PxP, BxP with equality) PxP; 13. NxB, PxN; 14. P-Q5, N-Q5 Fine is no doubt correct in saying that "Black has nothing to fear." Or (instead of 12. N-KR4) 12. PxP, BxP; 13. Q-Q2, Q-Q2; 14. QR-Q, QR-Q; 15. Q-K, K-KN; 16. P-QR3, N-B7; 17. Q-B2, NxB; 18. QxN, P-B3 "with even prospects." (MCO).

Black need not worry about 10. P-Q5 after 9. . . ., B K2 because he has 10. . . ., N-N5 followed by 11. . . .,KPxQP. Of course, if 11. P-QR3 then 11. . . ., N-B7. If 11. P-Q6 then 11. . . ., PxP. If 11. BxN then RPxN (and White cannnt play 12. Q-R4x.)

Frankly I do not care for 9. . . ., Q-Q2 and 10. . . ., O-O-O, despite the fact that Lasker states in his "Manual of Chess" that "Black will scarcely be able tn dn better than 9. . . ., Q-Q2." The three moves: 9. . . ., Q-Q2, 9. . . ., N-N5, and 9. . . ., B-KN5 are all against principle. In theory Black's logical 9th move should be with the KB, followed by . . ., O-O.

I do not think that one can safely say after Black's first move in any reputable opening that Black has a lost, or a won game. Chess is not so simple as that!

SHEARON BONNER
San Francisco

EDITOR:

Regarding letter on P. 2 of Vol 3, No. 2. It is very flattering to any author to know that he is as carefully read and checked as Mr. Bonner's check on my article.

He asks me for a list of games counted. That is impossible to give, because many books are not indexed as to game openings; it would have taken me weeks to go through all available books and periodicals. Therefore, I selected several at random and counted the games in those. It may well be that my selection was not representative and that a more complete count would substantiate Mr. Bonner's claim.

However, to show that black can hold his own, here are some draws of which I have complete scores: Tarrasch-Marshall, Match 1905; Black-Howell, Match 1917; Tarrasch-Mason, Monte Carlo 1903; Adams-Whitaker, U.S. Open 1948.

Also some games where black even managed to win: Bogoljubov-Reti, Kiel 1921; Thomas-Tarrasch, Carlsbad 1923; Adams-Moyers, New England Reg. Tour. 1948; McIsaac-Mueler, Folkestone 1933; Pinkus-Levin, Ventnor City 1941; Euwe-Castaldi, Venice 1948.

It is only by a careful check of all statements made in articles that we will find out anything about the actual value of variations. but I am somewhat disturbed that Mr. Bonner chose to quibble about one sentence which did not concern the main theme of the article and did not (according to his statement) even bother to look at the move I was examining. Was it that I said that his pet attack (5. P-K5) was not invincible?

NEWTON GRANT,
Thibodaux, La.

SANTA CRUZ—SALINAS

Here are results of a match played between Santa Cruz and Salinas at the Salinas YMCA.

SALINAS		SANTA CRUZ	
1. Phil Wyman	1	C. Vollmer	0
2. George Oakes	1	E. B. Barrett	0
3. Foster Clark	½	James B. Bean	½
4. Rolla Taylor	½	F. Pfyffer	½
5. Herb Fixler	0	G. F. Johnson	1
6. Wayne Pope	1	Leo Gregorich	0
7. G. Detweiler	1	Russ Keever	0
8. Sam Lowe	0	W. Bowman	1
	5		3

Salinas played white on odd-numbered boards.

NEWS FLASHES . . .

THE SANTA MONICA CHESS CLUB won the A Group championship of Los Angeles County for the second year running. They tied the second placed Hollywood Group, but Hakoah Chess of L.A. tied Hollywood too, and thus helped Santa Monica win! Congratulations Santa Monica! . . . GEORGE A. HUNNEX, of La Mesa, a teacher at Grossmont High School, won the Championship of San Diego County . . . THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA Championship ended as follows: "A" Mechanics 5, Castle C.C. 3½, Oakland and Russian C.C. 2½ each, San Francisco C.C. 1½, Hayward 0. "B" Palo Alto 5½, Oakland 4½; Hakoah 3½; Berkeley 3, Chinese C.C. 2½, YMCA, S.F. 1½, Tower C.C. 1 . . . Events taking place in May: May 20 at 7:30 p.m., Match S.F. and Peninsula vs. East Bay, Sacrameto - Central Valley match, at the Barton Chess Studio, Hotel Cecil, 545 Post Street, San Francisco.

May 28 RED LETTER DAY . . .Match North vs. South at San Luis Obispo on 50 boards . . . FRANK OLVERA has started a chess class for high school boys in Pittsburg! CARROLL CAPPS in a simultaneous exhibition won 10 lost 2 to Henry King and Charles Woodson at the meeting of the S.F. Bay Area C.L. WADE HENDRICKS won the rapid transit tournament. Eighteen players competed . . . SAN FRANCISCO is accepting the challenge of PORTLAND to play a match via Radio . . . J. B. GEE has won the championship of Sacramento . . . THE ANNUAL DINNER meeting of the REDWOOD EMPIRE CHESS LEAGUE held in Sonoma was a grand success. Splendidly organized by SHERMAN WALKER and TOM SHOEMAKER of the Santa Rosa Chess Club it attracted more than fifty chess fans and their wives. Alan Atkins, of San Rafael presided. G. Koltanowski was master of ceremonies and Charles Bagby, San Francisco, was guest speaker. George Andreani, of Santa Rosa Junior College, brought some of the dramatic students, who put on a skit on Blindfold play that brought the house down . . . THE ROBERT UPHAM MEMORIAL CUP presented by the San Rafael Chess Club was won for one year, in a rapid transit tournament by Jim Myers of Kentfield . . . BEVERLY HILLS tied HERMOSA C.C. 4-4 . . . SANTA MONICA CHESS CLUB has moved to 1605½ Ocean Front, Santa Monica. The Club is open evenings and visitors are welcome.

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Exhibition Draws 27 At San Jose

Twenty-seven players confronted George Koltanowski in the recent exhibition at the San Jose YMCA.

Harry Shaw won his game in splendid style. Bill Adams, Dr. David Malig and Mark B. Gazze drew their games.

Here is a short game from this exhibition. It's a Colle Opening and illustrates how a small mistake in the opening can lead to an early downfall.

White: G. Koltanowski
Black: Prof. Lyman H. Daugherty

1.	P-Q4	P-Q4
2.	N-KB3	N-KB3
3.	P-K3	P-K3
4.	B-Q3	P-B4
5.	P-B3	B-Q3
6.	QN-Q2	QN-Q2
7.	O-O	P-QN3

Castling first is better.

8.	P-K4	BPxP
9.	BPxP	PxP
10.	NxP	NxN
11.	BxN	R-QN1
12.	R-K1	N-B3

Again O-O should have been considered.

13.	Q-R4ch	B-Q2

Not Q-Q2 through B-B6.

14.	QxRP	

Looks very dangerous.

14.	. . .	NxB
15.	RxN	B-B3

Threatens the Rook and indirectly the Queen through R-QR1.

16.	B-N5!	R-R1

Has nothing better.

17.	RxKPch!	

This move "kills". If 17 . . . PxR; 18 QxNP and Black cannot save himself.

17.	. . . .	K-B1
18.	BxQ	Black Resigns

After RxQ, 19. RxB he loses a Bishop.

A fine feature of the exhibition was the presence of a number of school boys and girls from Gilroy, thanks to Ernest W. Rideout, who is doing a splendid job of teaching chess.

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